begs to [illegible]
has been attended to; his obj[illegible]
rather to be the medium of conveying correct information at a late date, than what may bear a different character at an earlier period. The *Directory* is now in the Press, and it is expected that it will be ready for delivery by the end of the month.

COLABA, 17*th Jan.*, 1835.

## NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON and Co. will be held at the Office of the Executive Trustee, at 12 o'clock P. M., on Monday the 26th instant, when a proposition to declare a second dividend will be made.

JOHN BECKWITH,
*Executive Trustee of Shotton & Co.*

BOMBAY, 17*th Jan.*, 1835.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

PLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of [illegible]ure at Bombay, that Probate [illegible]st Will and Testament of [illegible] BROOKS, late of Bombay [illegible]bitant, deceased, may [illegible]to JAMES SCOTT and [illegible]he Executors named [illegible] persons concerned [illegible]ereby apprized thereof, [illegible]5th day of Jany., 1835.

[illegible]ENRY COLLINS,
*Petition[illegible]roctor.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of SUCCARAM MADOWJEE, late of Bombay Hindoo Tailor, deceased, within the jurisdiction of the said Court, be granted to SEWRAM SUCCARAM, the eldest Son of the said deceased.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 15th day of January, 1835.

HENRY COLLINS,
*Petitioner's Proctor.*

## जाहीरखबर

श्रीमुंबईचे सुप्रीम कॅर्ट जुडीकेटर मध्यें अर्ज केला आहे कि कैलास वासी सखाराम माहाधवजी शिंपी मुंबईकर यांची सर्व मुंबईतली माल मीळकतीची अखत्यारी सिवराम सखाराम कैलास वासी यांचां वडील पुत्र यास दावी झाल्न हे सर्वांस जाहीर व्हावें तारीख १५ ज्याने वारी सन १८३५

हेनरी कालीनस
अर्ज करणाराचा वकील

FOR SALE.—A Horse, Gig and Harness. For price and particulars, apply to YATES & Co.

MEDOW STREET, 17*th Jan.*, 1835.

Fra[illegible]njee [illegible]
of the latter, in the [illegible]

BOMBAY, 17*th Jan*[illegible]

## SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, YATES & Co. will sell a quantity of Piece Goods, and a variety of other articles: due notice in next *Wednesday's Gazette*.

MEDOW STREET, 17*th Jan.*, 1835.

## BILLS ON LONDON.

BILLS of the *Royal Bank of Scotland*, at 30 days sight, on THOMAS COUTTS and Co. of London, may be had on application to the undersigned, in setts of £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the Exchange of 1s. 10½d. per Bombay Rupee, until further notice; and from parties at Outstations, Remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.

BOMBAY, 17*th Jan.*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 2
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 1
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 17*th Jan.*, 1835.

### NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of Opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 7th instant, chests 3,437
Ditto from 8th instant to this day.... .... " 183

Chests 3,620

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 23rd ultimo.....chests 161
Ditto from 24th to 31st ditto.....,, 51

Chests 212

J. TAYLOR,
*Warehouse keeper.*

*Bombay, 14th January*, 1834.

## GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

### *MILITARY DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 8th January*, 1835.

No. 16 of 1835.—The following appointment is made:

*2nd regiment light cavalry.*

Lieutenant C. F. Jackson to be adjutant, *vice* Turner resigned the situation.—Date of appointment,—1st Novr. 1834.

No. 17 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. Turner to act as adjutant and quarter master to the right wing, and lieutenant and adjutant Jackson to act as quarter master to the left wing of the 2nd regiment light cavalry, from the date of the march of the right wing for Sholapoor.

Lieutenant J. S. Ramsay to act as quarter master, and lieutenant T. Cleather, of the golundauze battalion, to act as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 4th regiment native infantry, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Lucas, until the arrival of Lieutenant Haselwood.

No. 18 of 1835.—The following native promotion is made:—

*Corps of store lascars.*

First tindal Heerapah Possitty to be Syrang, *vice* Mahomed Shamee pensioned.—Date of rank,—20th Decr. 834.

No. 19 of 1835.—Captain R. Bulkley, acting paymaster Poona division of the army, is allowed leave of absence for ten days from the 10th instant, and captain Burnett, of the European regiment, is permitted to conduct his duties, on his responsibility, during his absence.—

No. 20 of 1835.—The following native promotions are made:—

service, is appointed to the staff of the Bombay army, pending the nomination of an officer from England, or the intimation of His Majesty's pleasure on the subject, *vice* major general sir J. S. Barns, K. C. B., who has obtained permission from the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief to return to Europe.

The appointment of major general Sleigh will have effect from the date of his landing at Bombay, should major general Barns have previously quitted that presidency.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint major general sir Samford Whittingham K. C. B. and K. C. H., to be His Excellency's military secretary, in succession to major general Sleigh, and from the date of sailing of the ship on which the latter officer may embark for Bombay.

No. 22 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon R. Kirk, now doing duty at Kandalla, is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of affording medical aid on board the Honorable Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, during her voyage to the Red Sea.

No. 23 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon W. Deacon, of the Bhooj residency, is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to New South Wales, for a period of two years, for the benefit of his health; and assistant surgeon Nicholson is appointed to act as surgeon to the Bhooj residency, during his absence.

No. 24 of 1835.—The following general orders by the government of India, are re-published for general information:—

No. 243 of 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

*Fort William, 19th December*, 1834.

The following paras. 1 and 2, of a letter, No. 34, from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, to the Governor General of India in Council, in the financial department, under date the 11th July 1834, are published for general information:

*Para 1st*, In reference to our despatches to the government of Bengal, dated the 25th May 1825, we desire that in future, the bills of exchange upon us for the effects of deceased non-commissioned officers and privates in both the King's and the Company's service, be drawn at the rate at which their pay is issued at the respective, presidencies.

*2nd*. We also desire that the bills upon us granted to pay for necessaries for the same ranks in the King's regiments serving in India, may be drawn at similar rates.

No. 25 of 1835—Captain R. Fitzgibbon, 5th Madras light cavalry, is appointed private secretary, and major Havelock, His Majesty's 4th dragoons, military secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, on the departure of major Powell for Europe.

No. 26 of 1835.—The orders of 24th October last, No. 446, relative to the removal of the veteran company to [illegible]sovah, is cancelled.

*Bombay [illegible], 9th January*, 1835.

No. 27 of 1835—Captain James Fras[illegible] of the 2nd regiment Bengal light cavalry, is allowed a fur[illegible]gh to Europe, on sick certificate.

*Bombay Castle, 12th January*, 1835.

No. 28 of 1835—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Cornet W. F. Curtis, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, to act as staff officer to the left wing of that regiment, *vice* Poole promoted.

No. 29 of 1835.—The following native promotions are made:—

*1st grenadier regt. native infantry.*

Jemedar Narroopatuck to be subedar, and color havildar Nagojee Kistnajee to be jemadar, in succession to Condnac Sonnac pensioned,—*Date of rank, 7th Dec.* 1834.

Jemadar Oomrow Sing to be subedar, and havildar Shaik Fakeera to be jemader, in succession to Nagojee pensioned. Do. *7th Dec.* 1894.

*14th regiment native infantry.*

Jemadar Rewlee Aheer to be subedar, and havildar major Dadoo Nickum to be jemadar, in succession to Jamnac Malnac pensioned Do. *20th Dec.* 1834.

Jemader Jewaheer Chowdry, to be subedar, and havildar Bappoo Kaslia to be jemader, in succession to Ragoo Lard pensioned, Do. *20th Dec.* 1834.

No. 30 of 1835.—Captain H. Cracklow, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 31 of 1835—Captain M. Stack, commanding the Poona auxiliary horse, is allowed to visit the presidency with leave of absence from the 20th proximo.

No. 32 of 1835.—The following appointments and promotions are made, to have effect from the date of the sailing of the ship "Marquis of Hastings" upon which F. C. Trash esq., 2nd member of the medical board, returns to Europe.

J. G. Moyte, esq. 3rd member, to be 2nd member of the medical board.

Superintending surgeon J. Orton, to be 3rd member of the medical board.

Senior surgeon J. McAdam to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment.

Senior assistant surgeon A. Mackell, to be surgeon, *vice* Trash retired.

No. 33 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon John Scott is appointed secretary to the medical board, in succession to surgeon McAdam, and assistant surgeon Montgomery is confirmed in the situation of civil surgeon at Dharwar.

No. 34 of 1835.—A division order issued by brigadier general S. Kennett, under date the 21st instant, appointing ensign T. Postans, line adjutant at Bhooj, to act as 3rd assistant commissary general at that station, is confirmed.

No. 35 of 1835.—Lieutenant Hartley received charge of the commissariat department in Kutch, from lieutenant Postans, on the 22nd ultimo, in conformity with the government general order of the 20th November last, No. 520.

*Bombay Castle, 14th January*, 1835.

No. 36 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit colonel Goodfellow, chief engineer, to proceed to England, agreeably with the regulations, on the ship "Triumph."

His Lordship in Council on passing this order, cannot silently permit so valuable a public functionary to retire from the responsible office of chief engineer, which colonel Goodfellow has executed to the entire

E. M. WOOD[illegible]
Secy.

### *MARINE DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 14th January*, 1835.

No. 2 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon R. Kirk, now doing duty at Kandalla, is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for the purpose of affording medical aid on board the Honorable Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay, during her voyage to the Red Sea.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
*Secy. to Govt.*

### *CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.*

### *TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.*

REVENUE.

*Bombay Castle, 9th January*, 1835.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, received charge, on the 30th ultimo, from Mr. Reeves.

*Bombay Castle, 10th January*, 1835.

Mr. W. S. Boyd, collector in Khandeish, is permitted to proceed, on deputation, into the districts.

*Bombay Castle, 12th January*, 1835.

Mr. J. W. Jackson, acting collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

*Bombay Castle, 13th January*, 1835.

Mr. Prendergast, assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, it permitted to proceed on deputation, into the district of Veerungaon.

*Bombay Castle. 14th January*, 1835.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days from the 9th proximo, to proceed to Baroda, on private affairs.

Mr. H. Hebbert, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed an extension of leave of absence till the 1st proximo, to enable him to rejoin his station.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed on deputation, into the districts.

### *TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.*

FINANCE.

*Bombay Castle, 9th January*, 1835.

Mr. J. Williams, sub-treasurer, general paymaster, and superintendent of stamps, received charge, on the 7th instant, from Mr. E. Elliot.

### *JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 14th January*, 1835.

Mr. C. N. Goodwin, a stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests, is allowed leave of absence from his duties on sick certificate, for a period of three months, to proceed to the Malabar Coast, and Mr. J. Little is appointed acting stipendiary commissioner, during Mr. Goodwin's absence.

Mr. E. Grant, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave to visit the presidency, under the provision of section XIV of the absentee regulation.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
L. R. REID, *Secy. to Govt.*

### *GENERAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 9th January*, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint captain R. B. Fitzgibbon, of the 5th Madras light cavalry, to be private secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, on the departure of major Powell for Europe.

*Bombay Castle, 13th January*, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow doctor Ducat, the civil surgeon at Poona, leave of absence to visit the presidency, between the 20th instant and 20th proximo, doctor performing his duties.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm assistant surgeon A. Montgomery in the situation of civil surgeon at Dharwar.

### *POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.*

*Bombay Castle, 13th January*, 1835.

Lieutenant colonel Pottinger, resident in Cutch, is allowed such further extension on the leave granted to him on the 1st October last, as will enable him to join his station.

*By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*
W. H. WATHEN,
*Sec. Govt.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE COMPARATIVE STATE OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR, EDITOR,—If the annexed extract of a letter from a traveller, who lately visited some parts of England and France, is likely to afford your Readers a little knowledge of the present comparative state of those Countries, it is at your service. It is not in favour of the former; and I am not sure, that the observations, to which this passage gave rise, are not very just and applicable to the condition of the Countries, which are so strikingly contrasted by this perfectly impartial person.

I am,
DOUBTFUL.

*BOMBAY, 12th January*, 1835.

*Extract dated 3rd July*, 1834.

"We have only this day returned from a little excursion to view St. Albans, and the ruins of ancient "Verulam. We visited Luton the grand but sombre "domain of Lord Bute. The pictures, many of the "highest merit, were the great attractions to Mr. "M. The Park is well wooded, and encloses more "than 1,000 acres:—query, is this exactly right? "why should part not be made arable? for I regret

…d. In feudal times, when the head of … had a multitude of dependents and re… to support, and when the defence of the …ate was entrusted to such assemblages, it became necessary, that the requisite means should be provided; and such were obtained from the Family estate, which, at such a period, could not well be divided, without weakening the Family influence. Individuals are no longer required to make any effort, or any sacrifice, where an adequate standing army is maintained; and whatsoever may, therefore, in these days, contribute to the general improvement and comfort, ought to be the rule of the State."

"The high order, and the better condition, which you remark to have found in France and in Belgium, and which you notice to have been among the People of those Countries, may be ascribed to their better suited laws, in regard to the appropriation of hereditary property, which is so generally and minutely apportioned, as to render it absolutely necessary, that every effort and means should be employed to render the property of each, as productive as possible for their support. Whereas in Britain you remark immense domains of 1000 acres, which only, perhaps, form a park for a few deer; while poverty is stalking over the land, and multitudes of paupers, who have no interest in the soil, living in idleness, ignorance, and misery."

"Let not the People of England, therefore, boast of their laws, or of the intelligence and tact of their Government, which, judging from the effects produced, seem far behind that of France and Belgium.—It has been often remarked of the People of England, that they are the most opinioated race in Europe, see only through their prejudices, and are subject to every species of bigotry; hence the horrors of their Law-courts, and the multitude of Sectarians, which pervade the Country, each despising the belief of his neighbour; and yet these very ill-instructed People, who are a prey to every designing propagandist, send forth a host of religious instructors to instil what it is evident they themselves do not understand. Let the People of England first reconcile their own differences, before they commence the work of instructing others, who at present agree and are satisfied, while those professing, what is termed "Christianity," live in perpetual altercation and dispute, assailing a whole people, whom they call "Heathens"; because they cannot subscribe to what, their understandings tell them, is unintelligible, or certainly, these propagrandists are unable to make themselves understood by those they would teach; besides, no man likes to live at variance with all his neighbours; and no reasonable man would urge such a state of things. But, what does the word "Reform" imply? Is it not that every thing in England had been hitherto wrong conducted? and yet these very People—these Binnderers in legislation, in law, in religion, and, it may be, in physic, abuse the people of every other Country, however happy and contended they may be, because they will not consent to become as great fools, as their would-be-Instructors."

## ADDRESS TO MR. MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—Will you have the goodness to give the following a corner in your esteemed journal, being a tribute of respect paid to a Government functionary, by the natives of Ahmednuggur, on …eve of his departure from that place. My backwardness in sending it sooner was, that it would reach … from some other source; but, finding that not having been the case, I thought it time to do it myself. On …15th November last, a deputation from a body o… most respectable Native Inhabitants of Ahmednuggur, waited upon Richard Mills, Esquire, the late Collector and Magistrate of that Zillah, to convey the wish… of the Native community written in English (a copy of which I have hereto annexed) requesting that he would, prior to his departure from that Station, to assume the Principal Collectorship of Poona, accept of an evening's entertainment, and to name a day for the same, which he complaisantly did, and fixed the following day (15th) for the purpose.

The entertainment consisted of a Supper and Nautch, enlivened by a European Band of Music, with the usual display of Fireworks, &c.; but what mostly contributed to enhance the pleasures of the occasion was, the presence of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Station who were invited to it. During the repast, after silence had been proclaimed by Doctor Straker, on the request of a Native gentlemen, the health of Mr. & Mrs. Mills was proposed to the Company, on behalf of the native community, upon which Mr. Glass, the present Session Judge of the Zilla, who immediately with great approbation arose (and with him the whole assembly) and received the proposal with the usual ceremony, and the health was drank with great eclat. After the cloth had been removed, a Mauratta address was presented to Mr. Mills (by the hand of a Native gentlemen on behalf of the native community at large) expressive of their admiration of his talents, and their regret on his leaving them to a distant scene, and which was read in Hindoostanee by the Native Junior Commissioner of that Zilla (Hauzum Succaram Bappoo,) in a most impressive and intelligible manner, to the gratification of the Europeans, and a great concourse of the Natives assembled on the occasion. Such a mark of respect and esteem (I am told) had never been paid before to any of his predecessors. As to what has been said in the address I do not consider sufficiently enough. That gentleman's worth and merit deserves a great deal more than what the Natives of Ahmednuggur said, or could have, said; for, from my own personal knowledge and experience of him (having had the honor of his acquaintance for some period of time) I know no gen… …ieuts which, thank God, you are endowed; but it is a loss to us, and feel for losing a patron as well as your honor, and an experienced Collector, who governed the Royts, and those public servants under his control, with due regard to Government Regulations for preserving the peace and justice.

We on this occasion feel assured, and take the liberty to beg you will condescendingly allow us to entertain you with a public Nautch, by inviting your European and Native friends before your leaving this for Poona; and we trust you will not hesitate to gratify our wishes by naming the day for the entertainment we have thus proposed, and subscribe ourselves

Most respected Sir,
Your most obedt. and humble servant's,
(*Here follow Signatures*,

*AHMEDNUGGUR*, 12*th Nov.* 1834.

## EXCHANGE.

| | BUY. | | SELL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Six per cent Remittable Loan..... | 130¼ | | 130½ |
| First 5 percent Loan. No. 320, *a* 1st class, | 108¼ | | 108 |
| Do. No. 321, *a* 1040, 2nd class.... | 108 | | 107½ |
| Do. 1041, *a* 1040, 3rd class,..... | | | |
| Second five per cent Loan ..... | 110½ | *at* | 110 |
| Third five per cent Loan ..... | 110¼ | | 110 |
| Bills on Calcutta 30 days..... ..... | 108 | | 107½ |
| Bills on Madras 30 days,..... | 101¼ | | 101 |
| Canton Bills,..... ..... ..... .. | 210½ | | 210 |
| Spanish dollars per 100, ..... ..... | 221½ | | 221 |
| Sovereign each,..... | 11 | | 10¾ |

## HIGH WATER TABLE.

| Jany. 1835. | A. M. | P. M |
|---|---|---|
| " 17th Saturday..... | 1 21 | 1 39 |
| " 18th Sunday..... | 1 58 | 2 15 |
| " 19th Monday..... | 2 39 | 2 55 |
| " 20th Tuesdy..... | 3 15 | 3 32 |

# THE GAZETTE.

*SATURDAY*, 17*TH JANUARY*, 1835.

The shipping report, which will be found in another column, announces up to yesterday evening, the following arrival and departure. The Brig *Ransord Pursad*, Dawoodjee Nacqedah, from Calcutta and Colombo; the Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, to London, John Clarkson Master.

WE are still without any arrivals from Europe, which, at this season of the year, taking into consideration the vessels which are already due, is somewhat extraordinary. The *Buckinghamshire*, if she left England, as is supposed, on the first of September, may be daily expected, should a whisper which we have heard be incorrect, of her having brought out to St. Helena the Commissioners who are to take charge of the Island from the East India Company, on behalf of the Crown.

BY the late European arrival at Calcutta, it appears that Sir John Milley Doyle; Lieut. Col. Sir David Ogilby of the Company's Service; and Lieut. Col. Elliot Voyle, late of the Bengal Establishment, are dead—Col. Ogilby's death was occasioned by his being thrown out of a four wheeled carriage with so much violence, as to produce instant death.

Among the on dits of the day, but upon no other authority, it is stated that the *Melville* will not sail before the middle of next month.

The number of Courts Martial which have of late taken place at Madras, must have conveyed to our military readers, as well as to us, a very strange idea of the discipline of the army of that Presidency. For the last six months at least, nothing else appears to have engaged their attention, as if from the quiescence, (by the rule which says, that after "a storm comes a calm") into which, at the conclusion of the Coorg Campaign, the officers of the Madras army, finding no foes without, had sought matters of contention among themselves—Col. Smythe of the Cavalry has been tried and acquitted; Major Watkins, accused of suborning evidence against … confidence in others, …orst, by a single error, has been led into a train of delinquencies from which he has not been able to extricate himself, and now feels all the horrors of remorse embittered by the retrospecties thoughts of the fair fame and reputation which he once enjoyed. Either Sir George Walker, at the close of his command, when he was so profoundly engaged in issuing anathemas against the unloveliness of love-locks and side combs, to his heated imagination, so prevalent amongst the officers of the Madras army, must have neglected the essentials of discipline and good order, or his success or, Sir Robert O'Callaghan, must have mistaken very much the character, the "esprit de corps" which has for so many years animated those whose names are associated with those of Barry Close, Monro, Malcolm, and the triumphs of Seringapatam, Assaye and Mahidpoor.

ON Wednesday last a Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of a Goozrattee Brahmin, who had shot himself on the same day, near the Bhooleshwar's Tank.—It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been seen, immediately before his death, at the Tank, apparently amusing himself with a Pistol, and the medical examination discovered that the Instrument of Destruction, which was not found, must have burst in firing; as, in addition to his left hand being entirely blown off, in a large wound in his right thigh was found imbedded, what appeared to be, the portion of a fragment of a Native Pistol. He was one of that numerous class who subsist by begging in the vicinity of the different Tanks and Pagodas. The Jury returned a Verdict of *Felo de se*.

## LOCAL SELECTIONS.

### NEW PERIODICAL.

We have seen a PROSPECTUS of a periodical to be called "THE BOMBAY MONTHLY GLEANER," the first number of which is to appear in February next; and think a publication of the nature alluded to may not be unacceptable to the public, more especially as it promises to treat on many useful subjects, and the price is a mere trifle—We wish the Publisher every success.—*Durpun, January* 16.

### THE NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The School lately established by the Native Education Society in the Fort under Mr. Fraser, promises very well—We hear that about a hundred boys, mostly Hindoos, have already been admitted, and that owing to the number of applications for admission several candidates have been disappointed for the present—This is indeed a decided and a gratifying proof of an increasing desire on the part of our countrymen, to acquire a knowledge of the English language and literature.—*Ibid.*

### SUICIDE.

We are informed that, on Wednesday afternoon, a Goojratee Brahmin, while apparently amusing himself with firing a Pistol at the Bhooleshwar's Tank, shot himself in his side, and died immediately after—We have not been able to ascertain the name of the unfortunate individual, nor the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest upon the dead body—We shall not fail to publish in our next, any circumstances connected with the subject, that may come to our notice.—*Ibid.*

### ELOPEMENT.

About three or four weeks ago, a Cooley of the Desaye of Nowsaree, near Surat, with a degree of romance that would have done honour to the days of chivalry, when ladies' smiles, where now by prowess and dexterity in feats of arms, eloped with a beautiful girl who had only seen her 16th summer, the daughter of a Holy Brahmin, and brought her from the above mentioned place to Bombay, with jewels and joys to the amount of about fifteen hundred rupees, the darling treasures of her father's heart. Soon after the strange flight of this scion of the priesthood, her distressed father, after searching for her every where in the immediate neighbourhood of their own town, repaired to Bombay, in the hopes of once more blessing his eyes with the sight of her whom he had expected to be the stay and comfort of his old age, but alas! the seducing cooly, the gallant gay Lothario, was the first object that presented itself to his eyes—the thief was there, but the stolen goods were no where to be found—Some persons taking pity upon his distresses pointed out our office to him, as a place through which his grievances might be brought before the public, to which he came … to Bombay. The remain… at Surat with the same Cooly in a box …with a written list of it. The seducer confessed his crime, and made a thousand apologies for the abduction of the girl. We think that Mr. Warden was perfectly correct in refusing to force the girl back to her parent, but there is ample room for inquiry whether the parties could not have been prosecuted to stealing away property which belonged to the father, not to the daughter. The affair is now arranged, as the father and daughter sailed for Surat yesterday.—*Hulkaru, January* 15.

## EUROPE.

### HOUSE OF LORDS,—MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

TITHES (IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day for the second reading of this bill having been read,

Viscount MELBOURNE rose. He said it was extremely natural that an individual charged with bringing forward a measure, should in some degree, from the fact of its having been the subject of his serious contemplation, be inclined to exaggerate its importance to himself, and overstate it to others; but he thought that if their lordships considered the measure which he was now about to propose the second reading of—whether with respect to its immediate effects or remote consequence, not only upon that part of His Majesty's dominions to which it exclusively applied, but upon this great empire at large—they would be of opinion that it was hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of the occasion to which they were about to come… reference to it. Their lordships were well aware of the unsatisfactory state of the tithe… both in Ireland and this country. … last three years and a half Ireland has … vexated by it. Their lordships were … aware that during the last three … the beginning of 1831, the time … houses of Parliament had been … sures and motions on this subject … question upon question—… —committee upon committee—… visionary character, and some … towards the settlement of the … the subject had constantly engaged the attention of the Legislature, and yet it remained … unsatisfactorily settled, if not unsettled. He would not say that there had not been imprudent expressions employed with reference to the question both by individual members of Parliament and by committees; but the very difficulties which were to be contended with, the every errors which they had committed, the changes into which they had been forced, the motions on the subject which had come upon them one after the other, sufficiently proved the embarrassing state of the question, and if they had no other effort, should induce their lordships to look with the greatest anxiety, impartiality, and candour, if not with favour upon any measure professing to offer a safe, effectual, and satisfactory solution of the question. Above all things, he hoped that their lordships would give a fair and impartial consideration, entirely removed from any party feeling ("hear" from the Opposition), entirely removed from any personal feeling. ("Hear," from the same quarter,) He hoped that they would consider the measure as it stood before them, without reference to the manner in which it had been brought forward—without recrimination or feelings of animosity, but solely with reference to the evil which it was proposed to remedy. *Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.* At the same time he was ready to admit that there might be great reason for some of their lordships to view with distrust and jealousy, for some even with enmity if such a feeling could find a place in their bosoms, the quarter from which certain alterations which had been made in the bill since it was originally introduced had proceeded. He would now proceed to state the principal objects which the bill proposed to effect. It was unnecessary for him to go through the history of the tithe question, or to enumerate the statutes which had been passed in connexion with it. Suffice it to say, that by the statute of William IV., the composition for tithes, which, before was voluntary, was made compulsory; and he believed that the provisions of that act would be carried into effect in every parish in Ireland in October next. The bill now before the house abolished all compositions, and substituted for them a rent charge payable by the landlord, due to the Crown, and leyable and manageable by the Wood and Forests. It laid the burden at once on the owner of the first estate, and, to make amends for placing it upon him who had never before borne it, it gave him a deduction of two-fifths of the amount of the original composition. This deduction was not fixed arbitrarily, for it would appear that if tithes were redeemed at six years' purchase, making allowance for the interest of the money, the bonus would amount to about 40 per cent. It was erroneously supposed by some—and amongst others by the illustrious duke who addressed the house at the commencement for that evening—that the whole of the deduction of 40 per cent, was to fall upon … incomes of the clergy. The deduction to

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be made from the incomes of the clergy would be only 22½ per cent., being 20 per cent, for increased security, and 2½ per cent for the expenses of collection. Every incumbent, therefore, would receive 75l. for every 100l., without any trouble, without any risk, and without any of the odium which had hitherto attended the collection of the tithe property; and really he thought that this was not a bad arrangement. (Much laughter.) He did not know how their lordships collected their rents; but he thought that if they were told that they might receive 75l. per cent. for every 100l., without the risk of bad tenants, without the trouble of collection, and on the security of the Government, there were some of them who would not be disinclined to close with the bargain. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships must recollect also that the clergy would, after the passing of the bill, be entirely relieved from the payment which they otherwise would have to make in November next. It was provided by the bill that this charge should likewise fall upon the landlord. Supposing that this arrangement should be rejected—should the bill unfortunately fail to receive their lordships' sanction, how would the church of Ireland stand then? (Hear, hear.) In next November the clergy would be called upon to pay the first instalment of the money advanced to them by Parliament, and they would be left to collect their composition by law. When he spoke of the recollection of composition by law, he felt that he was touching upon a delicate topic. He remembered, that in 1832, upon the occasion of a motion brought forward by a noble earl opposite, who was an ardent friend of the church, he (Lord Melbourne) expressed a hope that peace was restored in Ireland; upon which the noble duke opposite (Wellington) said, "Let me see tithes collected in Ireland, and then I will believe there is something like a return to a state of tranquillity in that country; but not till then." He had heard it stated that the clergy of Ireland were desirous that the bill should not pass; but he knew that all the clergy were not of that way of thinking, as would appear from a letter which he held in his hands from the clergy of Dromore, and which was written, he believed, in answer to a circular sent from this country, requesting to know their sentiments with respect to this measure.

The Earl of RODEN.—What is the date of the letter?

Viscount MELBOURNE.—The inference which he could not fail to draw from the question put to him by the noble earl was, that the letter referred to the bill when it was in a different shape from that in which it now appeared. ("Hear" from the opposition) He would give the noble lords the benefit of that, but he thought that the letter would tell for him, on account of the general principles which it developed respecting the condition of the country, and which, it appeared to him, must carry conviction to the minds of all who heard it. With the permission of their lordships he would read the document, which was as follows:—"My Lord,—We, the undersigned clergy of the diocese of Dromore, beg leave, through your lordship, most respectfully to convey to the Lord Primate and the friends of the Irish clergy in London, our opinion as to the course to be adopted by our friends in Parliament regarding certain clauses in the amendment of the bill now in committee in the House of Commons to abolish compositions for tithes in Ireland. In the first place, we have to express our regret that any change should be contemplated in the appropriation of the revenue of the Irish church from its original purposes, but at the same time, if such should be the decision of the Lower Houses of Parliament, we would also beg leave to express the strong apprehension which we entertain of the disastrous results to the interests of the Irish clergy and lay proprietors of tithe in Ireland, if through any collision between the two Houses of Parliament, the said bill, substituting a land tax in lieu of composition, should be thrown out, and the proprietors of tithe left to the composition. In such cause, we utterly despair of being able to levy our composition tithes even in this part of Ireland, so comparatively Protestant and civilized, and can only perceive destitution to ourselves and families in the hopeless alternative. We would, therefore, earnestly implore our influential friends in and out of Parliament to render the said bill as little onerous on our incomes as shall be found practicable, but not to reject it altogether, on account of the proposed alterations in the original bill. And we would not prefer this request if we conceived we were thereby compromising any principle which, as ministers of the establishment, we are bound to maintain. And in conclusion we beg leave to declare our confident hope that the Legislature will, in its wisdom, so deal with the temporalities of the Irish church as shall in the end be most conducive to the peace and welfare of the nation, and our firm and unshaken trust that Divine Providence will ultimately preserve in safety the pure and spiritual religion of the Gospel. (Signed by 84 clergymen, rectors, and vicars.) To the Lord Bishop of Dromore." (Hear.) As the bill proposed to throw the burden on a class who never before sustained it, certain classes had been introduced to authorize the reconsideration of the compositions which had already taken place,—he alluded to the compositions effected under the acts of 1821 and 1832. With respect to the latter time, it should be recollected that it was a period of great violence on both sides, which many persons being determined to pay no tithes at all, did not care what they were set at, and when the amount of composition was fixed, not by persons who were skiled in the valuation of land, but by those who were employed for that purpose merely because they were reckless of the life which they risked in the undertaking. Under the circumstances, it must be evident to their lordships that it was necessary the compositions at the recent period should be revised. The former compositions stood upon a different footing, but he understood that there were circumstances connected with them which required reconsideration, now that the burden was about to be perpetually fixed on a new set of persons. He had now stated the chief provisions of the bill, and the ground on which it rested. Doubtless there were many of their lordships connected with Ireland who were better acquainted with the condition of the clergy than he was. It was necessary that their lordships should clearly understand that if the present bill should be lost, it would be perfectly impossible—quite out of the question—for any Government in this country to come forward and propose a grant for the relief of the clergy of Ireland. (Cheers.) It would be perfectly unjustifiable to make such an application, and it would be not only unjustifiable, but be believed it would be perfectly vain to do so. (Cheers.) For the safety of the entire generally, and of Ireland in particular, he recommended their lordships to read the bill a second time. (Cheers.) The noble viscount then moved that the bill should be read a second time.

The Bishop of DERBY said that he might be exposed to the imputation of acting uncandidly, if he did not take the earliest opportunity of explaining the course which he intended to pursue upon the present occasion. He had been invited to attend a meeting at which several right rev. prelates were present, and amongst others the right rev. prelate who presided over the established church in order to consider what it would be useful to do for the interest of the church. At that meeting he expressed his opinion decidedly in favour of the measure which the Government, under all the difficulties of the case, had thought proper to introduce with respect to the church. When, however, it appeared that the majority of the clergy of his country were hostile to the bill, he said that he should with great reluctance vote against the second reading in deference to the general opinion of his profession, reserving to himself the previlege of stating to the house the reasons on which he had surrendered his own opinion. He attended another meeting at the house of the right rev. prelate on Tuesday last, and he left the meeting with the intention of voting against the second reading of the bill; but in the course of the week he had received almost innumerable communications from Ireland, all concurring in stating that the bill would be received with the greatest possible satisfaction in that country, and particularly by those unfortunate clergymen who were compelled to reside in retired parts of the south of Ireland. (Hear, hear,) Conscientiously believing from the representations made in these communications that the bill would be advantageous to the clergy of Ireland generally, he had reverted to his original opinion, which he abandoned only under the idea that the clergy were opposed to the measure, and would vote for the second reading of the bill. (Hear, hear.) He was thankful that he did not derive any part of his income from the source of tithes; yet he hoped that he should be acquitted of any personal or selfish motives in the conduct which he had pursued with regard to this question. (Hear, hear.) In order to guard against misrepresentation, he had written a letter to the right rev. prelate, which with their lordships' permission he would read to the house. [He then read the letter, in which he stated, that after the best consideration which he had been able to give to the subject, he could not reconcile it to his conscience to vote against the second reading of the bill; but he would in committee endeavour to obtain the omission of all the clauses relating to the revision of compositions, believing that their adoption would be attended with injurious consequences.] Under these circumstances, therefore, he would vote for the second reading of the bill, which, after the fullest consideration, he believed to be essential to the tranquility of his distracted country. There was one part of the bill which he was sure this right rev. brethren would consider of great importance—he meant that provision by which the clergy would be relieved from the most disagreeable of all situations in which they were exposed to the daily necessity of entering into contests which created evil speaking, malice, and every sort of feeling hostile to their sacred profession (Cheers.) Of religious principles, if upon no other, their lordships were bound to carry that provision of the bill into operation. What would be the situation of the clergy with respect to temporal matters if this bill should be rejected? He most sincerely and honestly declared his perfect conviction that in that event they would be reduced to a state of utter destitution. (Hear, hear.) He must decline taking part in any proceedings which would cause such deplorable consequences. He must decline taking part in any measure which would reduce his brethren to such a state of destitution. (Loud cries of "Hear.") He earnestly implored their lordships to read the bill a second time, by which they would give to distracted Ireland some chance of tranquillity—to a worthy class of persons some hope of independence—and above all, would discharge one of the highest duties of a benevolent religion, and promote peace and good will upon earth (Cheers.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he was perfectly aware of the circumstances in which the clergy of Ireland were placed, and he could well imagine that the consideration of those circumstances had induced many to waver in their opinions as to the course which they ought to adopt with respect to the bill before the house; but upon looking at the clauses of the bill, he could not help thinking that if it was approved of by any of the clergy, it was their poverty not their will consented. (Hear.) He could believe that for the accomplishment of the great object of the establishing peace in Ireland the clergy of that country would consent to sacrifice a considerable portion of their income. It was true they might have consented to have received three-fifths from the ancient sources, and one-fourth through the future and uncertain benevolence of Scotland and England, on which they had properly no claim; but he could not believe they would consent to a measure by which it was proposed to reimburse the people of England by drawing on funds purely spiritual, and which by the solemn pledge of Parliament were devoted to circumstances most essential to the safety and to the existence of the church of Ireland. He asked, was it not understood when they passed a measure last year, that proceeds from the perpetuity purchase fund were to be applied to the improvement of the smaller benefices? It was well known moreover that such was the deficiency in all other available funds, that there was no other means, except through this perpetuity purchase fund, of providing things necessary for divine worship, and of effecting the necessary repairs in the sacred buildings. Without this fund it was quite certain that the Irish church must go to ruin; and he felt quite convinced that no clergyman would consent to take that which amounted to 72½ per cent. on his former income, however favourable the arrangement might appear to him, if he saw that it was to be coupled with the ruin of the church. He maintained that there was not in this bill, as had been contended by the right rev. prelate, the justification of religious peace. The right rev. prelate could not have read the bill. It did not diminish by one day the evils of the tithe system. It did not diminish the number of contributors; on the contrary, it added all the landlords to the present list of tithe payers in Ireland. The system, he contended, would increase the odium of tithe-collection. There was no real difference, so far as the people were concerned, whether the payment was to the landlord or to the clergyman. The objection was to the principle of paying tithes. The poet said—

"That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."

And he could assure their lordships

"That which we now call tithe,
By any other name would smell as rank."

("Hear, hear," and laughter.) The landlord would find just as much difficulty in collecting the tithe as the clergyman had experienced. (Hear, hear.) He would not make any further allusion to what had fallen from the right rev. prelate, excepting simply to observe that this was the first occasion in that house when it was thought convenient to state the comunication which had taken place, either in that house or out of it, respecting a noble peer's vote upon a particular measure. (Hear.) He considered that the precedent was most strongly to be deprecated. (Hear.) Referring to what had fallen from the noble viscount, he begged to assure him that he was as sincerely and anxiously desirous to secure the peace, the tranquility of Ireland, but he did not think this measure would secure it. (Hear.) The noble viscount had admitted that a great number of changes had been made in the measure, but these he (Lord Melbourne) attributed to difficulties inherent in the measure. Not so, however; no change of any consequence had been made until the end of June in this year. From the commencement of the late administration the object of the Crown; of the Ministry, and of the House of Commons, had uniformly, they had been led to believe, been the same. Every measure, every report of a committee, every speech from the throne, every speech of the Ministry, placed before them, as the great object, a rent-charge, with a view to redemption and to the ultimate independence of the Irish clergy. This object he approved of, for he considered that it was likely to increase the sphere of the clergyman's usefulness, by making him a landed proprietor. This plan, however, had been abandoned. But this was not in consequence of difficulties in the question, but of difficulties in the Cabinet. (Cheers.) All the alterations in the measure, which had taken place with such astonishing rapidity as almost to confound the vision, had arisen from changes in the Cabinet (cheers)—had arisen from disputes between the members of the Administration. (Cheers.) One would imagine that if the members of the Government could be pledged to anything as statesmen, they were most strongly pledged to the principle of the reports of 1832. These principles were not alone contemplated, but avowed, by His Majesty's Ministers. On the 20th February in this year Mr. Littleton moved a resolution, "That composition for tithes in Ireland ought to be abolished on or after the 1st day of November in the present year, in consideration of an annual land-tax to be granted to His Majesty, payable by the persons who would have been liable to such composition for tithes, and of equal amount; that such land-tax shall be redeemable: and that out of the produce provision be made in land or money for the indemnification of the persons entitled to such composition." It was unnecessary for him to trouble their lordships with the words in His Majesty's speech in which they were so earnestly exhorted to maintain the institutions of church and state in the enjoyment of their rights and property. Now the first proposition of the Government was to convert the tithe into land-tax by composition payable to the Crown, and great facilities were offered the landlord in redeeming it, so great indeed that it was calculated a redemption would be effected within five years. But when a redemption did not take place within that period, a rent charge was to be imposed, which also was redeemable. In a word, the property of the church was to be taken into the hands of the Crown for the purpose of vindicating the law; and the ultimate intention was, that as soon as an equal redemption was completed, each clergyman was either to have a sum of money bearing interest, or land purchased in perpetuity. This was a reasonable object. It was one which it might be hoped would bring tranquillity, so far as this question was concerned, to Ireland. It would have made the church strong, and would have given every clergyman increased means of usefulness. But this was abandoned. If, however, the noble lords opposite would withdraw this bill, and give their lordships the previous measure, which was the result of their deliberate judgment, exercised during a period of three years, and which, moreover, had received the assent of the House of Commons by a majority of five to one, he would not propose a single alteration in their measure, but would vote for it in its very words. Let it not be said, then, if they dealt differently with the bill now proposed, that they were not disposed to support that other measure which had once been so earnestly recommended by His Majesty's Government. This present measure, instead of declaring a composition for tithes as usual, required that the landlord should pay over three-fifths to the Crown, and allowed him to recover an equal amount from the tenants, the difference between this sum and the amount of the composition, deducting 22½ per cent, to be paid from the consolidated fund, for the which we were to be reimbursed, if possible, from the perpetuity purchase fund. He did not think, however, that it was possible. By the first measure, too, everything was to be done to vindicate the law, but, under the present system, all the dangers and difficulties of effecting this were to be thrown upon the landlord; and he, moreover, was called upon not only to carry the law into effect with respect to that which might occur hereafter, but also with respect to the arrears. This was not likely to give peace to the country, this was not likely to afford a chance of vindicating the law. At the best it could only lead to vindicating three fifths of the law, and it gave the other two fifths of the law as a premium on its violation. (Cheers.) He objected likewise to having any portion of the burden thrown upon the consolidated fund. He did not think they were called upon to pay the Irish tithes upon the ground that they were to be repaid the expenditure from the pillage of the Irish church. (Hear, hear.) He contended too that there was no practical principle of redemption in the bill. It was true, redemption was not excluded, but it made redemption all but impossible. Under the former bill, as he had already stated, it was otherwise. He doubted likewise whether the landlord would gain by the new system in the proportion which had been stated. The gain would depend altogether upon the leases which the landlord might have given. The clergyman, too, in his mind, had not such great reason to be grateful to the noble lord as had been pretended. By a statement made by the right hon. Secretary for Ireland, it appeared that 60,000 parishes belonging severally to 22 counties were now practically subject to a rent charge. On what principle, then, could they ask the clergyman to give up 10 per cent of his income, the [illegible] persons being to pay him then, and he have the same security now for the whole of his [illegible] come that they for the future offered him a portion of it? (Cheers.) The effect on landlords, too, would be most unequal; who had let out their lands on tenancies [illegible] might gain the whole of the proposed [illegible] while others, who had long leases [illegible] against them, might actually be losers [illegible] cent. on the sum he had to pay. Thus, [illegible] cases it would happen that the clergyman [illegible] lose, and so would the landlord also. He contested that he did not believe the Irish [illegible] wished to share in the spoils of the church. He admitted that there were difficulties [illegible] instalment for the money advanced [illegible] the 1st of November, but it was not payable until the 1st of February. There were no difficulties in fact connected with the present state of affairs which might not be met. There was ample time to put things on a wholesome footing. Under all the circumstances, he only saw one way in which their lordships could deal with this bill. In committee they could not probably alter any one of the clauses with propriety, and certainly not one with success. The measure might, he thought, be regarded as a money bill. But setting that aside, let them only see what they were to do by going into committee. If they did go, it must be with the intention of alteration, omission, and insertion of clauses, and this on the 11th of August, with the view of giving a new system for the tithes of Ireland. The thing was quite impossible. If their lordships were not defeated by time, they would infallibly be defeated by the House of Commons, who would properly declare, as they had done upon a recent occasion, that the measure was too important a one to be decided by a single vote of their lordships. The only course—he regretted deeply that it should be so—was to reject the bill on the question for the second reading, and to leave it to the Government for better consideration, so that they might be enabled to determine what was really best for Ireland, and duly proceed with a new measure, which might have the blessed effect of finally settling this important question. (Hear, hear,) He did think that the Government should not be unwilling to have a little more time to look into the details of this measure now on the table. It was a measure which had been concocted in three short weeks by a number of different persons, and which was very unlike that measure which had been the result of their deliberate judgment after a consideration of three years. He thought the Government ought not to regret the rejection of this bill, however inconvenient it might be to them not to pass a measure apparently permanent, but not really permanent: however annoying it might be to them to suffer a defeat on this occasion, practically it would be beneficial to them, in enabling them to prepare a good measure on the subject, which might enable them to attain that end which all their lordships had equally in view—the transquillity and increased prosperity of Ireland, (Hear. hear) It had been contended that if their lordships rejected the bill, they might be embarrassed by difficulties proceeding from another place; but he begged to ask them if they ever knew an instance in which violence and injustice were conciliated by submission? (Hear, hear) If they had any doubt upon the subject, he would say the answer lay in the bill now before them, (Hear, hear.) Last year the Church Temporalities Bill had been introduced to them as a final measure, but now it was described as a measure only laying down certain principles. (Hear, hear.) He did not think their lordships should hesitate as to the course they should pursue. Their lordships stood in a peculiar position as to the church since the great alteration had been effected in the constitution of the other House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) When the Reform Bill was under discussion he ventured to say they were doing that which would prove injurious to the church. (Hear, hear,) He remarked that the friends of the church, the Protestants of the establishment, were to be found amongst the higher and the humbler classes. These they deprived of a preponderating power in the return of members to the House of Commons, and transferred it to the middle classes, those immediately above the humbler classes, in which the numbers and influence of Dissenters were greatest. (Hear, hear) Again in that portion of the measure which related to Ireland they had violated one of the most solemn pledges, on the faith of which the Emancipation Bill was passed. (Hear, hear.) It was understood by all who voted, that as a church collateral security for the Irish, the representation of Ireland was to stand as it was after being changed by an accompanying bill. (Hear, hear,) The result was that the House of Commons no longer represented the religion of the greatest portion of the community. (Cheers.) Their lordships' house was the sole parliamentary representative of the great majority of the Protestantt people of the country. (Cheers.) It behoved them therefore to look well to every measure the threatened the church. (Cheers.) Why, he asked, was it that the feelings of the English people were so strongly excited against the Emancipation Bill? They feared for the church. (Hear, hear) But it was not for the church of England in England, but for the church of England in Ireland. (Cheers.) The numerical difference between the Roman Catholics and Protestants had justly occasioned these apprehensions. The result of the measure as to Ireland, according-

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[illegible]y, had been that there was nothing which the most anxious and fearful mind anticipated that had not been more than fulfilled by the measure on the table which he now called on their lordships to reject. (Cheers,) He moved as an amendment, "that the bill be read a second time that day six months."

## SPANISH CORTES.

The following is the speech delivered by M. [illegible]e Toreno, on presenting his scandalous and unprincipled financial scheme to the Chamber of Procuradores:

"Having asked Catherine II. by what means she had always found resources for her great enterprises, that Sovereign replied to me:—'*by always calculating.*' If we had followed this example, I should not have had to bear the sad burden of our financial administration. We must, however, hope, that the dark aspect of the latter will become brighter from day to day under the auspices of our august Queen Regent, who lays the foundation of an era in Spain, which promises to become no less memorable than that which has been created in the North. Our presence in the Chamber is an irrefragable proof of the interest her Majesty for the happiness of these realms, and for the establishment of good order in finances, which is the soul of every well-governed State. Our assembling will produce a regular and well-understood system of receipts and disbursements. With the publicity which is the holding of the Cortes, it is impossible that lasting disorders should exist in the affairs of the State. The Government and the Cortes will not be taken by surprise by enormous expenditure, and by unforeseen charges, as is now the case. In presenting to the Cortes a statement of the finances, I propose to divide it into three parts,—1. The state of the Treasury and of its *deficits*, the manner of covering the latter, and the settlement of the foreign debt, as an indispensable means, which is necessarily connected with the two first objects. 2. The presumed state of our future finances, which will afford specific grounds of expenses and of economies which may be effected, as also those of the receipt, with an examination into every tax, and the mode of its administration. 3. The home debt, and the resources which must be applied to it, in order to ameliorate and progressively to extinguish it. Moreover, I will apply myself to a modification of the custom duties, which, with the advantages we derive from our industry, and the produce of our soil, will diminish smuggling by means of a well established collection of the duties, and will give more latitude and facility to commercial relations. Each of these objects is of the highest importance. I will lay them all before the Cortes in succession. At present, I will confine myself to speak of the first, which is the most painful of all for the question is to make a clear exposition of the enormous *deficit* which overwhelms us, and the numerous sacrifice which will be immediately required to cover it. This *deficit* consists in the arrears which remained due at the end of December 1833, in the extraordinary expenses required by the civil war, and the increase of the army, and, finally, in the large sums annually required for the foreign debt; and which, if we admit the just claims of the holders of the loans approved by the ancient Cortes, would grow to an amount that our present resources would be inadequate to pay it. To show the *deficit*, it will be necessary to lay open the situation of the Treasury, which is as follows:—

| | *Rials of vellon.* |
|---|---|
| The total proceeds of the revenues of the Crown, including those which enter into the Sinking Fund, has on an average of the five years ending 1833, been..... | 715,319,139 |
| To be deducted for those who have partaken of these revenues, for salaries and expenses of collecting and administrating these revenues.... .... .... .... | 82,718,418 |
| Purchase of effects and payment made to the manufactories.... .. | 38,454,872 |
| Various payments which diminish the amount of different revenues, and which figure in their recovery.. .... .. .. | 10,801,315 |
| Total deduction .. | 195,726,065 |
| Net proceeds .... | 519,593,074 |
| The presumed expenses of the Monarchy, which were calculated for 1831, are .... .... .. | 599,033,274 |
| Thus the *deficit* of 1834 will be composed of the following sums:— | |
| I. The difference between the net proceeds and the amount of the supposed expenses.... ..... | 79,440,290 |
| 2. Augmentation for 2,225 enrolments of Carbineers, of the Coasts for the increase of the army, added to the sum required for supplementary *serveillance* .. .. .. | 19,016,667 |
| 3. The revenue for sinking the national debt, which since the year of the said presumed expenses has been.... .... .. .. .. .. | 20,768,6350 |
| 4. Extraordinary war expenses presumed to have been incurred and due on the 31st December last.. .. | 29,204,562 |
| 5. Ditto to the 31st..May. .. | 31,418,337 |
| 6. For the same extraordinary expenses during the last six months of the year, according to the presumed calculation sent by the Minister of the Finances.. .. .. | 73,827,680 |
| 7. Due to the Navy on Dec. 31, 1830.. .. .. .. .. .. | 30,789,830 |
| 8. Other presumed special expenses, which result from operations of credit of the Royal Treasury, during the five years from 1829 to 1833.. .. .. .. | 51,798,755 |
| *Deficit* known up to the present time.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 336,264,175 |

This *deficit* may be augmented by the results of the liquidation of the month of June which not having been yet communicated to the Ministry, could not be inserted in the above statement. It will also be considerably increased by the acknowledgment of the foreign debt contracted by the ancient Cortes, which debt will be no less sacred than others, even if it be not included with all the foreign debt, in the settlement which I shall hereafter submit on the subject. In what I have just stated must be comprised the sum of 60 millions of rials paid at Paris by Messrs. Rothschild, for the payment of the first half-year of the foreign debt, which sum will be reimbursed by a part of 100 millions of rials promised to be advanced by Messrs. Ardoin and Co. within the space of four months. The other 30 millions which the Government has disposed of, in accord with Messrs. Rothschild, will be successively refunded, as we have already begun to do. From what I have stated, it is clear that, without including the war charges, the Treasury would owe 201,813,597 rials for the successive carrying forward from one year to another of the excess of the disbursements over the receipts, and which it has been unable to pay: and the annual *deficit* would be doubled at the close of the current year, unless prompt measures are employed to diminish it. To remedy so great a *deficit*, it is necessary to the product of the revenues of the Crown, and to diminish the expense of their collection and that of the public service. The examination of these means will form the principal object of discussion relative to the presumed Budget of 1835, which will follow the present one. It will be sufficient for the moment to state that, although I anticipate an increase of our resources by the administrative measures I have in contemplation, yet the results will not be so speedily attained as our necessities require. When public peace and internal tranquillity shall have been restored, I flatter myself with the hope that in the following year our engagements will not exceed what is really due by the proceeds of our ordinary resources. The preceding Administration had adopted the system of covering the annual *deficits* by foreign loans, which progressively increased.—The interest, together with the sinking of the foreign debt, from 1823 to the present day, amount to 134,526, 146 rials. It is evident that if in the same proportion we do justice to the holders of the anterior Cortes Bonds, the augmentation could never be met by the resources of the State. If I could consistently with my principles and the career of publicity into which we are now entering, I would yet awhile refrain from revealing the real state of the Treasury, and perhaps by dissembling, I should more easily find resources for the present year; but so dishonest a conduct would deepen the abyss in which the public creditor would for ever be engulfed. Such a measure would not be useful even to the Government, inasmuch as it would be exclusive for the loans and their agents, as may be seen from the foreign debts actually recognised. The issues since the year 1823 amounted to 2,919,454 666 rials, and their amount was reduced to 2 544, 406,557 rials by the sinking effected by the same loans. The net proceeds in specie of this enormous debt was 739,592 254 rials, and, deducting from this sum the bonus of the exchanges, with commission and the sinking of these loans from 1823, it only amounts hitherto to 260,681,313 rials, which forms the sum paid into the Royal Treasury, to England and to France. Such is the desolation presented by the enormous debt contracted in times of profound peace. This lesson of the past points out the system which is expedient to be adopted in future, and which consists of strict economy and a better administrative order. With either of these a balance may be established between the receipts and the expenditure, without which there is neither safety nor consideration for any government, but, however, as the beneficial results of this system cannot be immediately realised, and cannot cover the existing deficit, it is urgent to provide the means of meeting our necessities and to provide for the other *deficit*, which war may occasion, and that which has already been occasioned by the terrible scourge of the Cholera. There is an imperious necessity for regulating the foreign debt in such a manner, that whilst it will pay all in succession, the nation may possess latitude and facilities, by recovering its strength, religiously to meet all its engagements. To attempt such a result in any other manner would be to deceive ourselves and those who confide in us. It would terminate in an explosion, which would be the more terrible from having been so long in preparation. Better times will arrive; and foreigner will pay homage to the foresight, the good faith, and the equity of the Cortes and the Government. This measure will be followed by an application to the Cortes for an authority to create resources—an authority of great extent, it is true, but which is indispensable if we reflect upon the present *deficit* and existing circumstances, but which will only be had recourse to at intervals, as the public necessities may require. It will be of a nature to show that any other of the same kind will never more be required. Finally, if the means demanded are great, great will be the possibility of promptly restoring peace to the kingdom; and the day will not be far distant when the disbursements will be balanced by the revenue. For these reasons I submit to the deliberation and approval of the Cortes a decree which will meet the several necessities I have pointed out in this Report."

The following Report of the proceedings in the Chamber of Procuradores, at Madrid, on the evening of the 5th inst., reached us on Wednesday, but press of matter, and the late hour at which it arrived, compelled us to give the result only in the MESSENGER of yesterday:—

"The Order of the Day was the discussion of the paragraphs of the adress in answer to the Speech from the Throne. M. Lopez, Secretary, having, as one of the Committee, proposed some alterations in the first paragraph, M. Martinez de la Rosa said, that the reflections he intended to make upon this paragraph related to the words *absurd Legislation*, but since the committee had felte the propriety of substituting for them *the vices of an absurd Administration*, he would not object to the change. "It is impossible," he added, "to attribute the decline of a nation to any one sole cause. The ills of Spain proceed from a thousand causes. They proceed from a false and erroneous policy pursued for a century. The honour and independence of the country were not maintained, the advantages given to Spain by her magnificent positions were not turned to account, and she was constantly dragged in the train of France. The Administration was bad, the policy vicious. The nation found itself destitute of any point of support to follow the impulse given to Europe by the French Revolution. The throne had not the solid basis it undoubtedly would have had, if instead of the laws it made for itself, it had rested upon the ancient laws restored by the Royal Statute. This is not the place to enquire into the causes that have led to the decline of Spain; but the fact being admitted, it is evident that a legislative body cannot employ an expression that is not correct. I will say the same of the words substituted, for it is not proved that the ills of Spain have been caused by *an absurd Administration*. The two epithets either have the same meaning or are different, it is unnecessary to substitute one for the other; if they be different, it is important to point out the Administration to which the latter applies. It cannot apply to the present Administration, that has introduced salutary reforms as far as it has been able; it cannot apply to Ministers, who proposed to her Majesty the suppression of the Councils, and the division of the territory, and who are about to lay before the Cortes a Municipal Bill. The assertion that the ills of Spain proceed from an absurd Administration is certainly most incorrect. The ruin of Spain has not been occasioned by an absurd Administration but by the abolition of the loss which we now secure-established. Two, in particular, are of high importance: the first, by which it is set forth that no tax shall be created without the concurrence of the Cortes; and the second, which decides that the Cortes shall be consulted on all difficult circumstances in which the Monarchy may be placed. I insist, therefore, that the Chamber should not advance a proposition that is incorrect, and should not point out as a sole cause that which is not so." M. Lopez replied, that "the Committee did not state that the cause it had pointed out was the sole cause of the decline of the nation. The expressions of the Address had been repeatedly attacked, and the Committee saw with regret that the motives which led it to express itself as it had done, had been mistaken. The Minister for Foreign Affairs had said, that it was not an absurd legislation, but merely the abrogation of the laws he had mentioned, that had occasioned the decline of Spain. Now was it not absurd legislation that had abrogated those laws opposed the prosperity of the country, and buried the nation under the ruins of despotism? I do not lose sight of that period of glory, but I reprobate the legislation already abandoned, and that epoch forming a line of demarcation in the prosperity of the Spanish nation. It was then that Administration commenced, which was not aburd, but the source of all our calamities If the Committee had not mentioned determinate periods, it was through delicacy. It was not just to call the substitution proposed by the Committee a retreat, for it was only a delicate deference. As to the difference between *Legislation* and *Administration*, the one is theoretical and the other practical. The ills of the country proceed either from a bad theory, or the want of success in carrying it into practice."—The Count de Toreno observed, that all appeared to be agreed upon one point, namely, that great evils had been caused to Spain either by the legislation or the administration. He would propose the substitution of the words *oblivion of her ancient institutions*, which would comprehend every thing.—M. Lopez stated that the Committee had afforded proofs of its conciliatory disposition, and as it saw no objection to the amendment of M. de Toreno, would adopt it with pleasure.—M. Martinez de la Rosa wished that after the words in the Address, "The Chamber has seen with pleasure the *dénouement* of the affairs of Portugal," should be added, "So glorious for the Spanish arms." It is not enough to say that the Chamber has seen this result with pleasure. It is necessary to express that the cause of Portugal is not foreign to us, but that our Government and our nation regard it as their own cause. What concerns the relations of Spain with her allies is too brief. Our union with two nations, powerful by their forces and their intelligence, has been sealed by that treaty of Quadruple Alliance which secures the triumph of the national cause. In fact, as soon as the rumour, true or false, of the return of the Pretender to Spain was spread, those two Governments hastened to take measures showing the greatest good will to us in virtue of that Treaty. At the present moment the English Government is sending naval forces to protect our Northern coast, and the French Government is closing its frontiers against the agents of our enemies. This Alliance secures the liberty of the world, for, at its head, marches the two most powerful nations. As to what regards the Governments which have not yet acknowledged that of her Majesty, I could also desire some modification in the terms of the Address. As I shall have to render an account to the Chamber of the state of our foreign relations, the Chamber will know the sentiments of honour and energy that have been displayed on this occasion, and will see that, although the acknowledgment has been suspended, those Governments have not attempted to interfere in a question wholly national, and which is only an application of the ancient laws of the Monarchy. Believe me, that the Government would never lend itself to any thing like it; that it knows the rights of the national independence, and will take care, if need be, to make them respected. I am desirous, therefore, that the Address should not express itself in ambiguous terms which would leave it to be supposed that it was sought to meddle with our domestic affairs, or that her Majesty's Government had not disregarded such a pretension with the dignity and firmness displayed by every Spaniard to whom his country is dear.—M. Moscoso, Minister of the Interior, replied to some observations of M. Caballero, and gave a slight sketch of the views of the Government for the amelioration of the Administration.—M. Zarco del Valle, Minister of War, addressed the Chamber upon the paragraph relating to the army. The whole nation, he said, joins in the praise which the Speech from the Throne and the Answer bestow upon our army. Never was praise more deserved. At all points of the kingdom it displays unchangeable fidelity and devotion. Not a place, not a single small post has failed in its fidelity, notwithstanding the suggestions attempted to shake the virtue of our soldiers. They are in every respect worthy of this heroic nation.—The paragraph was adopted.—M. Martinez de la Rosa spoke upon the question of the absolute liberty of the press demanded by the Address. It is not the moment, he said, to enter fully into this question until the Government exercises its power to introduce bills, or the Cortes their right of petition. The press now enjoys among us more liberty than ever. The Government in nowise checks the manifestation of political views, plans, and ideas. Already the nation has been once a victim to that unlimited liberty of the press, which at present, by its unbridled licentiousness in France, does incalculable injury to real liberty in all Europe. Our nation is still too much behind hand in its political education to receive the last of all institutions, and the Chamber itself cannot venture to assert the contrary. The proposition of the Committee therefore in this affair, appears to me ill-timed.—The arguments of M. Martinez de la Rosa were powerfully combated by Messrs. Lopez, Gonzales, Caballero, &c., after which the question was put, and the Government obtained a majority of five, there being 39 for and 44 against the paragraph of the Address.—The paragraph relating to the introduction of economy into the Administration was the object of a warm discussion. M. de Toreno proposed the following additional paragraph:—"The Chamber will adopt with equity all the just claims which may be made by the creditors of the State, when once it shall have knowledge of the bill on the Finances."—The additional paragraph was adopted, and all the others passed almost without opposition.

We have received from Madrid the following analysis of the sitting of the Procuradores on the 6th instant;—

"The sequel of the discussion on the draught of the Address was the order of the day. The new paragraph of the Committee relative to the liberty of the press was read, modified, and adopted, in conformity with the views of the Government. Messrs. Martinez de la Rosa, Lopez, and Gonzales, in turn, delivered their sentiments. If was finally decided that the liberty of the press should not be allowed, and, consequently, the censure was established.—The paragraph on the Urban Militia was adopted. M. Chacon had proposed to change the words Urban Militia to National Militia. The Count de Toreno combated this motion, and quoted the decree of the Queen, which gave the name of Urban to this Militia, in consequence of which the amendment was rejected.—The paragraph on the equality of lights before the law, on personal safety, and the inviolability of property, underwent some changes, on the proposal of the Ministry.—The question concerning the establishment of juries gave rise to an animated and long discussion the proposal was strongly combatted by M. Martinez de la Rosa and Count de Toreno. They showed the inexpediency of juries under present circumstances; and notwithstanding the tenacity of the Committee to maintain the paragraph, it was rejected by a great majority.—The question whether the paragraph should be sent back to the Committee was decided in the negative.—The concluding paragraph was adopted with slight modifications. The president announced that the Chamber would assemble on the following day for the reading of, and voting the new Address, after which the Minister of Finance would present the statement of the foreign and home debts.—*Galignani's Messenger, Aug.* 15.

# DOMESTIC GAZETTE.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of Capt. Wyllie, M. B. Sholapoor, of Dysentery Lt. Clifford of the 1st Regt. Madras Lt. Cavalry, on route from Hydrabad to Bombay, to embark for England on sick certificate.

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. T. Morse, 10th Regt. from Belgaum.
2d. Lieut. C. Walker, Engineers, from Seroor.
Ensign J. M. Browne, E. Regt., from Poonah.
Lieut. Col. P. Lodwick, Resident Sattara, from Sattarah.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Thomas Topp, E. Regt., to England.
Lieut. Ottley, E. Regt., to Poonah.
Lieut. H. W. Preedy, 25th Regt., to Dapoolie.
Capt. T. B. Jervis, Engineers, to Belgaum.
Lieut. R. Bourchier, 4th Regt. N. I., to Ahmednugger.
Lieut. C. Hogg, B. E. Regt., to Poonah.
Lieut. Fraser, Ditto Ditto Ditto.
Ensign E. Wood, 12th Regt., to Rajkote.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.—15th. Brig Ransord Pursad, Dawoodjee Nacqudah, from Calcutta 7th December.
*Passengers.*—2 European Sailors from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.—14th Ship Marquis of Hastings, John Clarkson Master, to London.
*Passengers.*—Mrs. Pottinger and two Children, Mrs Trash, Mrs. Simson, Mrs. Stokoe and child, Mrs. Bolton and two children, Doctor F. C. Frash, Capt. G. Bolton, 20th Regt. Miss. E. Anne, Twimlow, Miss Charlotte Twimlow, Miss Anna Twimlow, Miss Eckford, Master Eckford, 3 European Servants, and 3 Native Servants.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—Lady Raffles, Palmira, and Triumph.
Do. Clyde.—William Nicol.
Do. Mocha.—Discovery and Futtay Rahimon.
Do. Juddah.—Mecca.
Do. Bencoolen—Barque Fanny.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship.—Melville, 74 Guns.
H. Co's. Receiving and Guard Vessel.—Hastings.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote and Ternate.
FREE TRADERS.—William Nicol, Lady Raffles, Lady Gordon, Triumph, John Marsh, Palmira, and Majestic.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Mecca, Discovery, Futtay Rahimon, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Gopall Cristna, Futtay Salam, Sophia, Schooner Hamed, Lord Castlereagh, Hind, Helen, Cornwallis, Nassery, Grab Petamber Savoy, Fanny, Soobrow, Ransord Pursad, and Shaw Byramgore.
America.—Lady Sarrah.
Portuguese.—St. Anna.
Brazilian.—Amizade.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futhel Kurrim, and Attite Rahimon.

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